The Graham Guardian.

secretary territory

ELEVENTH YEAR | SAFFORD, GRAHAM COUNTY, ARIZONA, MARCH 3, 1905. | NUMBER 1.

ost of Russia-Japsnese War.

he cost thus far of the belligerents in the far East war, which, according to present indication, will rtly end, is shown in the following summary:

oss in men, killed, disabled hanently, died of wounds or hess and captured: Russia 000; Japan 90,000.

Russia

in warships	37
eships	7
sers	8
boats	3
pedo craft	16
nsports	3
expenditures	$475,000,000

Japan

s in warships	17
tleships	1
isers	3
nboats	0
rpedo craft	10
nsports	3
r expenditures	$360,000,000

Besides this loss, Russian investments in railroads, fortifications, s and munitions of war to the mated value of at least $250,000,000 have fallen into the bands the Japanese or been destroyed. Estimated strength of armies in field: Russia 400,000; Japan ,000.

School

Why isn't school a blessed thing?
Look at the good it does!
Our teacher might be called a king,
To help us gain this wonderous cause.

'Tis drawing near the close of school,
And we must study hard
To learn how to obey the rule
And work with one accord.

Indeed true ladies we must be,
And not disturb the peace.
No more can any do than we—
Our teacher we must please.

And to the boys a word we say:
The moments pass so fast
That you must study hard each day,
Or you can never pass.

The eighth grade is to graduate;
And how glad we will be
When our diplomas we can take,
And sing our happy glee.

Then comes our happy vacation,
Higher steps remember,
To begin our recitation
On the first day of September.

IRENE MORRIS,
oll of the eighth grade, Layton School.

Get One Free

The GRAHAM GUARDIAN has received one thousand copies of the Soil Survey of the Solomonville Area, Arizona," Its a thirty page pamphlet with maps and profile of the Gila valley, and will be of great value to any one interested in this part of the territory.

These pamphlets were sent the GUARDIAN from Washington City by Congressman Wilson, and they are free to any one who calls for them.

The Layton school closed Tuesday.

Ladies' Aid Tea Party

A tea party was given by the Aid Society, Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. T. S. . Those present were Mr. Mrs. Farr, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. ggs, Mrs. Pursley, Mrs. Dial, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster and Miss Rudd.

M ch spared no pains to make affair a pleasant one.

In nnection with this mention the GUARDIAN is requested to state that the Aid society will give their next party at home of Mrs. Pursley. A small charge of ten cents for refreshments is made for the benefit of church work and all ladies are extended a most cordial invitation to attend.

Some people may think the GUARDIAN was not remembered on its birthday—well, that's a mistake. We got three loads of wood, six cabbage heads, a sack of potatoes and seventeen yards of spring poetry—all on subscription accounts. Better that than to be forgotten entirely.

C. R. Beal, who has been a faithful and efficient attache of the Union Milling & Trading Co., for some two years, left Wednesday for Roosevelt, where he has accepted a position with the government.

Stanley Butte Mining District

Mr. Tom Cunningham writes from the Starlight Group that Mr. Joseph C. Erman has resigned the superintendency of the Tri-Bullion Smelting & Development company's mines to accept the management of the Finletter & Harvey group of mines, situated about eight miles west of Globe. These mines have lately been purchased by St. Louis capitalists through Mr. G. C. Campbell for $300,000. We congratulate Mr. Erman on taking charge of this important group, which have made a record as producers, but in common with many others we are sorry to loose this competent engineer from the Stanley Butte District in Graham county.

Mr. Howard Paschal, president of the Tri-Bullion company, will shortly arrive at San Carlos, when a superintendent will be placed in charge.

Mr. Cunningham adds that Major John L. Bullis, chief paymaster U. S. A. Dept. of the Gulf, will shortly arrive at Aravaipa where he has developed under the superintendency of Cap. Jack Benton, a most valuable group of claims, assays running as high as 600 oz. silver and 10 per cent copper on a vein thirty feet wide.

Thus Aravaipa and Stanley Butte District in the southwest of Graham county, ere making an enviable record.

How Long Could He Have Lasted?

A big empty can floating down Chase Creek and ding-donging against the rocks, was fished out and furnished an interesting speculation as to how long a man could have lasted in the terrible stream.

A great bulge in one end showed that his brains would have been knocked out before he went very far.

A dinge in one side proved conclusively that four of his ribs would have been broken and internal injuries sustained.

A hole near the rim showed that both of his legs would have been broken and his left arm torn off near the shoulder.

A big dent on its back was ample evidence that the man's spine would have been broken and he could never have walked again.

Indeed, taken all in all, this big can found floating down Chase Creek proves conclusively that a man could not have lasted ten minutes in the mad waters of the stream.—Clifton *Herald*.

Outlaw Stiles in China

The Los Angeles *Examiner* of last Wednesday contained an article stating that Billy Stiles, the Cochise county outlaw, was at the head of the party of Yaquis that recently murdered the five Chicago capitalists, near Minas Prietas, Sonora. The story is not credited, as it is known that Stiles is in China. The purported dispatch in the *Examiner* was sent from Naco. Advices received from Hermosillo state that a party of ten Yaquis were recently captured by Gen. Torres and that two of the party had confessed to being implicated in the killing of the Chicago party. All of the Yaquis captured have been sentenced to be shot.

An office building in St. Louis recently sold for the sum of $900,000.00.

A Beggar's Inning

The Ladies' Aid Society of Safford, contribute the following program for a public meeting at the Methodist church, March 10th.

"Hark! Hark, how the dogs do bark!
The beggars are coming to town,
Some in rags and some in tags,
But none in velvet gowns"

They will assemble in full costume at the Methodist church, Friday evening, March 10th, from 8 to 12 o'clock. A ladies', gentlemen's and children's prize will be awarded for the most appropriate costume. A fine of five cents will be collected from those not appearing in costume. Everybody invited. Come one, come all. Admission 25 cents.

MAJOR ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.

Major Alexander O. Brodie, whose portrait graces this page, and who has just resigned the office of Governor of Arizona, to become (by appointment of President Roosevelt) Chief of the Record and Pension office at Washington, D. C., with the rank of major, is probably one of the best beloved governors Arizona has ever had. All regret his leaving for he has endeared himself to Arizonans of all classes by uniformly kind and fair treatment.

Major Brodie is of Scotch parentage, a native of St Lawrence Co., New York, a graduate of West Point, came with the 6th cavalry to Arizona in 1876, and served with that regiment which took part in so many of the Indian campaigns for eight years. This famous regiment has had many notable men in its command, another being Lieutenant General Chaffee, now in command of the U. S. army. Later Major Brodie (then a lieutenant) resigned from the army and hass pent most of his time in Arizona since as part owner and general manager of mining companies and other enterprises, having been connected with the Crowned King in Yavapai county and other noted mines. He has always shown himself the wholesouled Western man and leaves the territory universally beloved and with regrets that he should go.

In 1898 he was instrumental in forming the Rough Rider regiment and along with President Roosevelt and the lamented Bucky O'Neill was with that regiment at the storming of San Juan hill during the Spanish war. Major Brodie was the republican nominee for delegate to congress in 1898 and though the territory is largely democratic he polled a very large vote. During this campaign he carried his arm in a sling the result of a wound received in the Spanish-American war.

Three years ago, on the retirement of Gov. Murphy, Major Brodie became Governor of Arizona and has witnessed and assisted in the advancement of the territory during the last thirty years. He has seen it increase in population, production and wealth; from the time when it was over run by the savage Apache until any person, man or woman, can go anywhere in the territory and be entirely safe. He has seen the mineral, stock and agricultural interests of the territory increase with leaps and bounds; a mineral production only in its infancy and the agricultural interests bouyant in the hope of the early completion of one of the greatest irrigation projects of ancient or modern times, viz, the Tonto dam.

Gov. Brodie is now in Washington and tomorrow will command the company of Rough Riders selected as the body guard of President Roosevelt on the day of his inauguration.

The legislative council and assembly of Arizona now in session, in appreciation of Major Brodie's sterling qualities as a man and his unspotted career as a public officer, by unanimous vote agreed to present him with a sword and appropriated $500 for this purpose. This is a remarkable testimonial of esteem from a body of men who are nine-tenths of them of a different political faith.

The Arizona Rangers, a fine representative body of men, who have done much to make life and property entirely secure in Arizona, have subscribed an amount to purchase a magnificent saddle for the governor, which he has assured them he will prize very highly and pass it as an heirloom to his son.

Whenever Major Brodie can make it convenient to come to Arizona he will be welcomed as a true and loyal Arizonian. Till then, dear governor, adieu.

A Postal Inspector.

That something is rotten in Denmark goes without saying—its not necessary to offer proof of the pudding when the whole community is eating a big slice of it every day, in the way of failure or irregular mail service.

This matter has passed beyond the limits of a joke, and its not our intention to write a long essay on the all absorbing topic of mail service in this issue of the GUARDIAN. We leave this subject for attention later, when we find out who wins—the people or those who say "the public be d—"

But in connection with this notice we might add in passing the mattter this week for observations later on, that a Mr. C. Riddiford of Denver, Colorado, a special inspector of the postal department at Washington, D. C., was wired Thursday last to report at Safford Arizona. He arrived here Saturday and remained over till Monday. As to what he investigated and the character of his report the GUARDIAN is not able to state at present, but it is sufficient to add that he was sent here by the department at Washington at the request of Congressman Wilson, and this request went direct from Safford to Mr. Wilson.

Mere mention of the rotten condition of the mail service up and down the Gila Valley is sufficient at present, and as to where the blame lies we leave temporarily for the consideration and thoughtful judgment of the business men of this community. The people have rights that must be respected, and unless providence intervenes the GUARDIAN will champion these rights and demand that they be accorded free and full.

Name It W. J. Bryan

Mrs. Jeter informs the GUARDIAN quill driver that a baby boy was born last Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Bryce, of Bryce. This is the eighth little urchin to greet the fond parents of this happy home and strange as fate itself the score stonds seven girls and one boy. We suggest they name him William Jennings Bryan.

Last Sunday morning Dr. Warner successfully removed a tumor from the neck of Mr. Joe Hinton's son Jack. The tumor was about the size of a walnut and deeply embedded in the main muscle of the neck Owing to its close proximity to the main blood vessels and nerves of the neck it required special care to avoid injuring either so as to prevent a dangerous hemorhageor permanent paralysis of one side of the face. Dr Warner was assisted by Dr. Platt, who gave the chloroform. About three weeks ago Dr. Warner removed a growth from the back of the nose and mouth of the same patient enabling him to breath through the nose which he had not done for several years. The patient is progressing very favorably under present operation.

Grandpa Platt is much improved this week, and able to be up and around the place.

GEO. H. SMALLY TO BE CLERK

He Will Succeed Mr. Hoover as Clerk of the Court at Tucson and Will Buy the Star

A dispatch from Washington, D. C, states that Ex-governor Brodie, of Arizona, and Eugene A. Tucker, of Humboldt, Nebraska, the latter the newly appointed judge for Arizona, are there, and have been much in each other's company since their first meeting

The Arizona colony in Washington made the announcement that Major Brodie had stated that he had arranged with Judge Tucker for the appointment of George H. Smalley as clerk of the court at Tucson to succeed Clifton D. Hoover, who will retire at the same time that Judge Davis does.

It was also given out through remarks dropped by Major Brodie that Mr. Smalley had organized a syndicate to buy the *Arizona Star* and conduct it as a straight republican paper.

A Gay Evening

"Messrs. R. and D., Miss H. and Mrs. L.
Requests your presence at the Jones Hotel.
The occasion is a Peanut Party
Come and receive a welcome hearty."

The above was an invitation to a party given in the parlors of the Jones Hotel Saturday evening by Mrs Lynch, Miss Hord, Messrs. Duncan and Randolph. The following invited guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. Roundy, Misses Rudd, Reynolds, Margaret and Angia Robinson, McCollum, Colton Tucker, Foster and Hord, and Mrs. Lynch. Messrs. Phillips, Duncan, Randolph, Stratton, Grider, Prince, West, Wickersham, Wright, Lauffer and Casteel.

Those having in charge the arrangement of the parlors and in executing the program for amusement, assisted by Mrs. Jones, displayed studied accomplishment and rare taste in every nook and corner throughout the commodious parlors. A glance over the gay throng of glad hearts and happy faces as they passed to and fro under the many massive swinging collections of mistletoe presented a pleasing spectacle to the eye.

Various games of amusement held the boards for awhile, punch was served by Miss Angia Robinson, but the climax of the entertainment was the simple but delicate feat of each filling a dainty little bag with peanuts fished up from tables with a hat pin. The ladies and gentleman were paired off and a prize offered to each that inticed the greatest number of nuts into this bag—it was a rush for life. When the bell tapped Miss Tucker and Mr. Grider had won. They were the recipients of a handsome opera bag and a pair of silk suspenders, respectively.

Mrs. Lynch and Miss Hord were hostesses of the occassion, and passing mention of their unassuming grace and pleasing manners does slight justice to say the least.

Recollections of the evening will be a pleasant heritage to all pres-present.

Justice May Well Weep

Justice looked like thirty cents in Butler, Mo., when Kratz was acquitted.

For three years the machinery of the law has been working to get Kratz to trial. He was indicted for bribery and fled to Mexico, living in exile, to avoid a trial: The United States government whose aid was invoked, exhausted the resources of diplomacy and amended the extradition treaty with Mexico to bring the exile back. Kratz was the king-pin of the Council combine. The Suburban deal centered in him Gov Folk, when circuit attorney, regarded Kratz's return as one of his greatest triumphs, and President Roosevelt claimed, with pride, a share of the honors.

But twelve small men in Butler, Mo., with strabismic mental vision and atrophied reasoning faculties, nullified all the efforts of the state and nation to vindicate justice and gave King Boodle a vigorous boost.

RIGID RULES

No class of business requires more careful attention, or insists upon more rigid rules than that of banking. It has always been our earnest endeavor to conform to these requirements.

—SAFETY FIRST LIBERALITY NEXT.—

THE BANK OF SAFFORD,
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.
RESPONSIBILITY OVER $100,000.00
J. N. PORTER, Prest. J. C. PURSLEY, Vice-Prest.
M. C. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Items of Local Interest Gathered by Reporters on their Rounds.

DOINGS IN AND ABOUT TOWN

Breezy Little Notes of General Interest Picked up Here and There.

This paper is kept on file at E. C. Dake's advertising Agency, 10 Sansome Street San Francisco California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it

Attention is directed to the ad of T. Reynolds in this issue.

Ed Shaw a former resident of Safford is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. George Foote's baby has been very sick.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire of Mrs. Kate Jennings. tf

The Gila Valley bakery was sold this week to a Mr. Rouse of Carthage Missouri.

FOR SALE—Five fine, young, fresh milch cows at the old Tuttle house. ELLIS, Safford. 1-tf

Attorney Wiley Jones, is at Clifton this week on legal business.

If you want trunks, suit-cases and telescopes go to Boston Cash store. 50 tf

Tom Wanslee has returned from an extended visit to Globe.

John W. Haller a former government clerk at Roosevelt is spending a few days in Safford.

Boston Cash Store has just received a very strong line of spring goods and have more that will be here in a few days. Call and see them. 50 tf

Dr. Schenck has rented Mrs. Lizzie McFarland's home, and now has the swellest bachelor quarters in the city.

Mrs. Jack Freeman returned Friday from Silver City, New Mexico, in company with her daughter, Miss Emma, who has been attending school at that place.

Our bargain counters are full of bargains, something new every day, Boston Cash store. 50 tf

Garden seeds at the Boston Cash Store. 50 tf

The Lone Star and Layton ball teams played a matched game in Layton Saturday. The game was spirited from start to finish and ended with a score of 13 to 11 in favor of Lone Star. A large crowd witnessed the game.

Music lessons given on the piano violin and mandolin. Will give lessons at residence or home of pupils.
52-1m ETHEL M. ELLIS, Safford.

Attention is directed to the card of Mrs. Clark in this issue of the GUARDIAN. She teaches painting music and embroidery, she is skilled in all the high arts, and charges reasonable. The GUARDIAN takes pleasure in recommending her work.

L. Kamstra the Jeweler will move in his new quarters today.

A three room dwelling to rent. Apply to Olney Hdw. Co. 1-3t

Arizona expended on her public school system during the year 1904 the sum of $457,529.97, pretty near half a million dollars. Can any state in the Union show a better record than this? And this with less than 200,000 population, including Indians not taxed. The large sums paid by the people for the education of the children of Arizona is a most eloquent tribute to our people and their earnestness in the business of education.

Mr. Wallace Duncan was called to the bed side of his brother at San Carlos Saturday and returned Tuesday. He reports his brother some better.

A shipment of scrapers received at Olney Hdw Company. 1-3t

Dr. Schenck while on his way to making a hurried call last Friday collided with a telegraph post. Fortunately he escaped unhurt, and with little damage to either his horse or buggy.

The estate of the late Adolph Solomon was probated Monday in the County court at Solomonville. The estate will approximate some $75,000,00. The deceased a short time before his tragic death had made a will in which he bequeathed a large portion of his wealth to charity but the greater part goes to his widow, who lives at El Paso, Texas. Judge Mashbir as attorney represents the executors of the estate.

The entertainment to be given by the Ladies' Aid society at the M. E. church, March 10th, is one of the many earnest endeavors these ladies are making to raise money to buy a bell for their church. A general invitation is extended.

Mr. Colton was taken ill last Saturday and called in Dr. Warner, who found him suffering from prostration, with severe pains in head, neck and shoulders brought about by exposure to wet and cold during the present rainy season. The patient is now much better.

A Mr Gregg of New York who has been [illegible]ching school up on the Blue, can[illegible] down to Solomonville last wee[illegible] treatment, for tuberculosis [illegible] died Saturday. [illegible]s re[illegible]s were shipped to his home in [illegible]rry N. Y.

A private letter from W. R. Glasscock states that he has been an inmate of the St. Vincent sanitarium, at Sherman, Texas, for the past six weeks, suffering with rheumatism, and is not able to walk yet.

Mrs. May Stevenson, (nee Nash) who has been very ill for the past two weeks, is now able to sit up and progressing nicely. Dr. Warner a[illegible]nded her daily and with radi[illegible] treatment prevented blood po[illegible]oning.

For Sale.

A few articles of furniture and my house and lot, cheap, M. C. TAYLOR, Safford. 1t

A BUSINESS LUXURY

A CHECKING-ACCOUNT is a business necessity; and he who tries to get along without one is at great disadvantage.

It is not required that a person should have a large bulk of business in order to open an account.

Professional men, farmers, and even many women, are running checking-accounts. If you have never done business in this way, and are not familiar with the plan, come to us and we will get you started.

GRAHAM COUNTY STATE BANK,
Thatcher, Arizona.
DR. W. E. PLATT, M. D., President. WM. A. MOODY, Vice President
J. D. LEE, Cashier MYRON ALLRED, Ass't Cashier

ALWAYS
Available

The Trust Company never dies, never absconds, never takes a vacation. It is always available and ready to give careful and painstaking attention to business placed in its hands. It accepts and executes trusts of all kinds.

GILA VALLEY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL STOCK, $50,000
Solomonville, Clifton and Morenci, Arizona.

Property of STATE LIBRARY of ARIZONA
29878

The Guardian.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3 1905.

TERMS:

One year, in advance..... $1.50
Six month..... 75

All communications
The Guardian Pub. Co.,
SAFFORD, ARIZ

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY THE—
GUARDIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

RATES OF LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The following scale of prices has been adopted by the GUARDIAN on legal advertising:

Patent mining notices, per inch (10 insertions)..... $5 00
Articles of Incorporation (6 insertions) per inch..... 3 00
Notice to creditors and similar notices from the Probate Court, per notice..... 7 50
Land Proofs..... 10 00
Notice of Forfeiture..... 15 00
Contest Notice..... 15 00
All other legal advertising, per inch, each insertion..... 1.00

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY,

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS:

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—
J. F. Wilson..... Prescott.

GOVERNOR—
A. O. Brodie..... Phoenix.

SECRETARY OF TERRITORY—
W. F. Nichols..... Phoenix.

AUDITOR—
I. M. Christy..... Phoenix.

TREASURER—
E. M. Kirkland..... Phoenix.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—
J. H. Kibbey..... Phoenix.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—
N. G. Layton..... Phoenix.

U. S. MARSHAL—
M. H. McCord..... Phoenix.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
F. S. Nave..... Tucson.

CAPTAIN OF RANGERS—
Thos. S. Rynning..... Douglas.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

LEGISLATURE—
H. B. Rice, Council..... Morenci.
W. T. Webb, Assembly..... Pima.
Lamar Cobb, Jr. Assembly..... Clifton.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—
Baylor Shannon..... Clifton.
B. F. Billingsley..... Duncan.
Geo. A. Olney..... Safford.
George Carlton, Clerk..... Solomonville.

SHERIFF—
James V. Parks..... Solomonville.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
C. L. Rawlins..... Solomonville

PROBATE JUDGE—
P. C. Little..... Solomonville.

RECORDER—
Mit Simms..... Solomonville.

TREASURER—
Ben R. Clark..... Solomonville.

CLERK DISTRICT COURT—
Frank Dysart..... Solomonville.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—
Wm. A. Moody..... Thatcher

ASSESSOR—
John J. Birdno..... Safford.

SURVEYOR—
Harry Whitaker..... Clifton

BRANCH PRISON BILL

Last week Wiley E. Jones drew an elaborate bill of twenty sections providing for locating a branch penitentiary in Graham County, and sent the same to Speaker Webb for introduction. It provided for a tax of one mill on the dollar for the first two years. This will provide a revenue of $45,000 per year or $90,000 for the two years. No county in Arizona can offer better natural and other advantages for such an institution than Graham County. We have good artesian water, fine mountain water, excellent building stone in inexhaustiable quantities and fine timber, all close to splendid farming land. The altitude being about 3000 feet, makes Graham County an ideal spot for the branch prison. The building of the proposed new line through the Gila Valley brings it closer than Yuma to every other county seat in the Territory.

THE GUARDIAN is in receipt of a copy of "The Land of Sunshine," a book of 300 pages issued by the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, on the resources, products, industries and climate of that territory. It is edited by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walters. The work from a mechanical standpoint is par excellent, and well and ably edited. The work is being sent broadcast all over the United States and will serve to advertise New Mexico more than anything else they could do. Graham county could materially advance her interests by following in the wake of these people—nothing brings results like advertising.

THAT must be a pretty good kind of a Legislature they have in Indiana. It rose to its feet the other day, in the absence of the chaplain, and repeated the Lord's prayer almost as one man. The [illegible]er is they could remember it.

SOME profess to think Teddy is going West to shoot some bears just to show Congress what he can do in a fair fight.

Twentieth Century Iconoclasm.

This is indeed an age of the breaking of idols. That mystic, sexless, impersonal personality called The Higher Education, stands like an avenging monster, hammer in hand, and knocks at everything that we have hitherto been taught to revere. Under that critical, analyzing influences Jonah's gourd has sunk to the level of Jack's bean stalk, and poor old Santa Claus has been so bruised and mutilated that his own reindeer would not recognize him. The Spanish heroine known as the Maid of Saragossa has done the great disappearing act, and the angel that was said to have presented the sword of Joan of Arc has become but the ghost of a myth; Shakespeare's laurels knew the desecrating touch, and even George Washington's little hatchet was not spared, and that one sentence that has served as a national epic —"Father, I cannot tell a lie"—has been classed with such fiction as "Simple Susan" and "One-Eyed Pete." So the sorrowful list goes on through history until its pages are like the censored pages of a Russian nihilistic pulpit. These and many other idols we saw cast down and broken, but it remained for Mr. Edward Jenks, an English historian, to discover that "the Magna Charta we gained from John and Henry the third set his seal upon," was not and is not the "foundation stone of English liberty" as our teachers have shamelessly assured us and as we have fatuously believed. On the contrary, Mr. Jenks says "it was a positive stumbling block" in the path of progress and liberty. In childhood we read, with many thrills and throbs, the descriptions of that memorable conference on Runnymeade between the aroused and outraged nobles and the scared and cringing King John. How splendid it all seemed, how fearless and patriotic! And now, with one awkward movement of his pen, Mr. Jenks has upset the old ideal and trampled the broken fragments in the dust. English liberty has no longer a "corner stone," for the boasted Magna Charta is ruthlessly cast into the barrel along with Cinderella's slippers, Shakespere's authorship, the whale that swallowed Jonah, and the bull's hide with which Dido circumscribed the boundaries of the ancient city of Carthage. It is about time we should call a halt and ask what will be the next thing to go down under the remorseless hammer—will it be the Declaration of Independence, the farfamed Poets' Corner, the guillotine, the Inquisition, the prow that first touched the West world? Will Paul Revere's horse become a phantom steed, and Pulaski's banner degenerate into a puff of smoke! It all seems probable, nothing is safe, nothing is immune, for iconoclasm is possessed of two devils, the devil of irreverence and the devil of destruction. The world is better for its hero-worship even for its small idealisms that have come up from childhood. Every overthrown idol leaves an empty niche. To the coarse-grained materialist this is of little moment; nay, it is even a source of sinister gratification. But to those who, through faith, have seen Santa's footprints in the ashes on the hearth; who have heard, with inward ears, the cry of the geese that saved Rome; who, with imagination that was almost reality, have felt with careful finger the keen edge of the traditional hatchet—to these the iconoclast is particularly cruel, for he not only destroys their idols, but gives them nothing in return. Disillusions come soon enough without the aid of the mental smelting pot.

Barnum Said it.

We have all heard the expression: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Who said it?

We do not doubt that eleven persons out of ten will at once answer that Abraham Lincoln said it; yet there is absolutely nothing to show that he did. John Hay and J. G. Nicolay, who were, Lincoln's secretaries and subsequently his biographers, declare that the saying is spurious. Some people with little else to do have been trying to fix the authorship recently. They have applied to the libraries, they have delved into the proverbial lore of the world, and they have pursued every clue that was offered.

What has been the result?

As well as could be made out this trenchant maxim that has been attributed to one of our greatest Presidents, was used by no less a personage than P. T. Barnum, the greatest circus man that the world has ever seen. The biographers of Lincoln repudiate it, and no other claimant has filed his claim, so until further evidence is produced, the palm must be awarded to Barnum.

Funny, isn't it?

Midwinter Chautauqua.

The Methodist church of Arizona will hold a Chautauqua in Phoenix, March 11 to 19, 1905.

Quite an elaborate program is out announcing the affair, and from a glance at the talent that will participate in the exercises we judge it will be one of the greatest church affairs that has yet come to Arizona.

The railroads have made a rate of one and one fifth fare to all who desire to attend.

Edward F. Dunne present circuit judge of Cook County, has been nominated by the democrats for mayor of Chicago to succeed Carter Harrison.

L. KAMSTRA

THE JEWELER

Carries a full line of Clocks, Jewelry and Eye Glasses

ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK

Everything sent to me by mail or express will have my personal attention

Estimates given on application

The Safford Lumber Co.,

Safford, Arizona.

Native and Redwood Lumber.

Hardwood

and all Kinds of Builders Supplies
Paints and Oils.

This is Just What You Want....

Good Goods Cheap

Remember we give Five per cent off for Cash purchases. You don't have to take tickets or stamps; WE GIVE CASH

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Men's Flannel Undershirts, worth $1.25, now two for	$1.25
All Wool Silk-threaded Undershirts, worth $1.75 for	1.00
Fleece Lined Undershirts worth 75 cents for	.50
Men's mixed Cotton and Wool Undershirts, worth $1 00 now	.75

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A line of Children's Heavy Fleeced Lined Drawers, worth 45 cents, for	$ .25
The Best Ginghams printed for	.12 1-2
Regular 12 1-2 cent Ginghams for	.10
The Best Line of Wash Goods in the valley. Prices to suit everybody	
Lace from 1 1-4 cents per yard to We know you must see it	1.25
Fine Silk Ribbon, best quality, No. 80, per yard, 35 cents	
No. 150, all shades and colors, per yard,	.50

FOR THE LADIES

Tooth powders, cherry wash, hair tonic, velvet cream, curling fluid, etc. etc.

Ladies' Waists and Skirts, all prices and kind.

Remember we take measures for Ladies' and Men's clothing of every description

Our Ladies' Spring Hats have just arrived. We have the kind you want

TO EAT

We carry the most complete line of good things to eat and wear in the valley

A number of specialties this week. Come and see them.

Layton, Allred & Co.,

Thatcher, Arizona

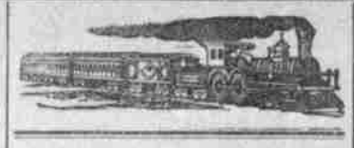
Game Laws.

I desire to call attention of the public to the necessity of observing the game laws on the Forest Reserve. I was requested to serve as game warden by the department and was sworn in some time ago. One conviction has just been secured against a hunting party that killed a deer, and in order to allow the public, and the men apprehended a chance, but a nominal fine was assessed. I hope in the future hunters will abstain from violating the game laws, for if they do not, heavy fines will be assessed in the future. I care not for what may be said. I will have all persons who violate the game laws punished, if apprehended, and if they are not extremely careful I will detect them. Game is growing scarce and I respectfully ask the public to have proper regard for the game laws and avoid trouble.

T. H. HAMPTON,
Forest Supervisor.

General Joe Wheeler is making a tour of nothern Mexico and southern Arizona and New Mexico this week.

U. I. Paxton of Thomas spent Sunday in the city.



G. V. G. & N. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 35.

Taking effect 12:01 A. M., May 15, 1904

From Globe First Class Daily mail and express	Miles From Bowie	Time Table No. 35. Pacific Standard Time, 120th Mer. STATIONS	Toward Globe First Class Daily mail and express.
10			9
Leave A M			Arrive P M
5 45	124 3	GLOBE	7 23
6 00	117 1	Cutter	7 03
	113 1	Gilson's	
6 27	104 5	Rice	6 40
6 50	93 4	San Carlos	6 17
7 10	82 5	Dewey	5 55
7 40	68 0	Geronimo	5 26
7 55	61 7	Ft Thomas	5 13
8 15	51 8	Mathews	4 52
8 23	47 8	Pima	4 45
8 28	45 2	Central	4 40
8 34	42 7	Thatcher	4 35
8 41	39 5	Safford	4 30
8 51	34 8	Solomonville	4 20
9 24	25 4	Rail N Ranch	3 50
	19 6	20 mile tank	
	17 3	Bailey wells	
9 45	9 4	Sum'l spur	3 20
A 10 05	0	BOWIE	L 3 10 P M

The company reserves the right to vary without notice.

All trains carry passengers.

All regular trains are classified on the time table with regard to their priority of right to the track, trains of the first class being superior to those of the second and all succeeding classes.

All southbound trains have absolute right of track over all northbound trains of the same or inferior class.

Minimum running time for delayed passenger trains will be 2½ minutes for each mile, freight trains 3 minutes.

No's 11 and 12 make close connection at Bowie with Southern Pacific trains for both East and West, and at Globe with stage lines to Payson, Pine Hall River Valley Riverside, Tonto Basin and Ray mine

Employes will destroy all time cards of previous date.

‡ Telegraph stations ‖ Flag stations, no agents.

☞ The Pacific Standard Time is one hour slower than Mountain Time

ERIE RANDOLPH, President. A. M. BEALE, Superintendent

Arizona & New Mexico Railway Co.
Lordsburgs & Hachita Railway Co.

Time table No. 25.

In effect 12:01 a. m., Sunday, August 7th, 1904.

Train No. 1. South Bound Daily	Distance from Clifton.	STATIONS	Train No. 1. North Bound Daily
A M		Leave) (Arrive	P M
8 05	0	Clifton	6 40
		5 25	
	5 25	North Siding	
		1 26	
8 28	7 02	South Siding	6 18
8 42		4 36	
8 47	11 38	Guthrie	‖6 04
		1 85	‖5 59
8 52	13 23	Coronado	5 54
		4 11	
9 03	17 34	York	5 41
		6 66	
9 24	24 00	Sheldon	5 22
		8 33	
9 44	32 33	Duncan	4 58
		8 14	
10 07	40 47	Thomson	4 42
		10 73	
10 28	51 29	Summit	4 22
		9 28	
10 42	60 48	Veitch	4 08
		8 56	
10 55	69 94	L & H Junction	3 55
		1 17	
11 00	70 21	Lordsburg	‖3 50
11 20		1 17	‖3 30
11 25		L & H Junction	3 25
		10 80	
11 46	81 01	Robert	3 05
		10 58	
12 03	91 59	Brockman	2 47
		10 55	
12 20	102 14	Baker	2 30
		6 77	
12 35	108 91	Bachita	2 15
P M		Arrive) (Leave	P M

E. SCHUMANN, Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Double Daily Train Service between San Francisco and New Orleans.

Commencing November 15th, double daily train service will be inaugurated between San Francisco and New Orleans, on following schedules:

East Bound

No. 10—Sunset Limited, over Coast Division.

Leaves San Francisco 7 p. m.; Bowie 11:54 a. m.; arriving at New Orleans 6:45 p. m.

This train carries diner, observation, compartment and drawing room sleepers through to New York, Chicago and New Orleans, also tourists sleepers to Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, St. Paul, St. Louis, etc.

No. 8—Crescent City Express, Bakersfield Route.

Leaves San Francisco 9:00 a. m.; Bowie 5:27 a. m.; New Orleans 8:35 a. m.

This train carries drawing room sleepers to New Orleans; also tourist cars to St. Louis, St. Paul and Chicago.

West Bound

No. 9—Sunset Limited, Bakersfield Route.

Leaves New Orleans 11:45 a. m.; Bowie 11:24 a. m.; arriving at San Francisco 8:25 a. m. with four hours and forty-five minutes layover in Los Angeles

This train carries same equipments as No. 10.

No. 7—Pacific Express, Coast Division.

This train carries same equipment as No. 8, and in addition diner and chair car Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Trains 9 and 10 carry free reclining chair cars.

For further information call on or address C. M. BURKHALTER,

Leaves New Orleans 9:00 p. m. Bowie 8:27 p. m.; arrives at San Francisco 11:45 a. m.

D. F. & P. A., Tucson.
J. C. CLAYTON, Agent Bowie.
T. A. GOODMAN, G. P. A. San Francisco.

Wanted.

Men and women in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established house of financial standing. Salary to men $21 weekly, to women $12 to $18 weekly with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. 4, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ATCHINSON TOPEKA & SANTA F[illegible] RAILROAD

Is the Shortest and Quickest route to Denver, Ka[illegible] City, St. Louis, Chicago and all points

North, East and W[illegible]

The accommodations of this popular road are unexcelled i[illegible] or west. Should you desire to go North, East or West, [illegible] circulars and information to any Santa Fe agent [illegible]
F. B. HOUGHTON, Gen. Agt., El Paso. Tex.

Atchinson Topeka & Santa F[illegible]

EL PASO ROUTE.

Texas & Pacific Railwa[illegible]

THE TEXARKANA SHREVEPORT TEXAS T AND P PACIFIC EL PASO RAILWAY NEW ORLEANS

WE RUN EAST WE RUN

The Night Express leaves El Paso Daily at 6:50 [illegible] m., Mountain time, solid vestibuled train through to N[illegible] Orleans, Shreveport and St. Louis without chang. Carr[illegible] through sleepers Los Angeles to St. Louis, Shrevepo[illegible] New Orleans and intermediate points. Direct connecti[illegible] made for all points North, East and Southeast. Ask yo[illegible] local agent for sbhedules, rates and other informatio[illegible] or address

R. W. CURTIS,
Southwestern Passenger Agent,
El Paso, Texas.

L. G. LEONARD,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
El Paso, Texas.

E. P. TURNE[illegible]
Gen. Passenger and Ti[illegible]
Dallas, Texa[illegible]

"No Trouble to Answer Question[illegible]

THE MOST PERFECT NEWS-GATHERING SYSTEM ON EARTH IS THAT OF THE

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In addition to the serviceof the Associated Press, it has its own correspondents everywhere and covers the events of the world more thoroughly than any other paper. It is absolutely essential to every person who would keep abreast of the times. It is first in news, first in interest and first in the homes of the people, where its cleanliness, purity and accuracy make it ever welcome.

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The Weekly Globe-Democrat is issued in Semi-weekly Sections, eight pages or more each Tuesday and Friday. It is a big Semi-weekly paper, giving all the ne[illegible] all the earth, Twice Every Week, an[illegible] great variety of interesting and instru[illegible]ive reading matter for every member of the family. Almost equal to a daily at the price of a weekly. Only one dollar a year.

Price by mail, postage prepaid: Daily, including Sunday, one year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.00; 3 months, $1.50. Daily, without Sunday, one year, $4.00; 6 months, $2.00; 3 months, $1.00. Sunday edition, 48 to 76 pages, one year, $2.00; 6 months, $1.00.

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Address: *The Globe Printing Co.,*
St. Louis, Missouri.

DOUBLE
DAILY TRAIN SERVIC[illegible]
BETWEEN THE
WEST and EAST

"Golden State Limited"
and
"Chicago Flyer"

Ask the Ticket Agent and insist on a ticket via this rou[illegible]

"Best Meals on Wheels"

A. N. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., EL PASO, TEXAS.

EAR SHOES?

Do You Need

SHUSHINE

To make them last twice as long—
To keep them bright and pretty—
as long as they wear. It is the only **POLISH** which gives you a "dauber and shiner" with each 25c package **FREE**

All Retailers Handle Shoeshine

Solomon & Wickersham,

Safford; Globe, and Bowie, Arizona

JONES HOTEL

One Block North of Depot,

Fine, Large, well Ventilated rooms. Everything first-class. Special accommodations for Transients. Large display sample room. Chicken or Turkey dinner on Sunday and Wednesday

HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. A. V. JONES, Proprietress,

Safford, Arizona.

THE ONLY SECOND-HAND WHISKEY.....

In the Territory is kept at the Midway

Call and inspect it. There is also kept on hand Cigars and other Beverages that have never been used

BILLY ROBERTSON, Prop

Race Horses

I have a string of runn horses that I am anious to match and run—distance from 200 yards to one half mile. Any one having race horses can get a race. While I have a number of horses that I want to run, on account of my age, I am unable to travel about with them, therefore races must be run here. Any one interested can get full particulars by addressing

40-3-m ***W. J. PARKS, Solomonville***

The GUARDIAN and New York World only $2.25.

FOR SALE

A beautiful home in Thatcher, the Al Curtis home, east side, on the north side of main Street an up to date, roomy good house and comfortable surroundings, in a good neighborhood, in a good town in the best county of a good Territory.

The Killan farm, one share Oregon canal stock, water, reasonable, situated in section 1, township 6, south of range 24 east, in Brice district.

For full particulars inquire of—

Guardian, Safford or Andrew Kimball, Real Estate and Money Loaning Agent, Thatcher.

Harness Shop.....

gy Trimming
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N. Chlarson
Thatcher

Chicago woman asks the le question: "why should en be cooks instead of suffr- the GUARDIAN is of the op- that a great many of them not.

Permanent representatives wanted to represent a corporation in the sale of stocks, bonds and mortgages. The investment now offered has paid 41% in eight months. Absolutely safe and guaranteed. Salary and commission paid. Investigate. Address Davidor Promoting Co., Milwaukee Wis. 51-10t

CITY DRAY.

B. F. SMITH, Prop.

Prompt attention given to orders to and from depot.

Household goods moved to any part of the city at reasonable charge.

First Publication March 3rd.

SUMMONS.

In the district court of the second judicial district of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the county of Graham.

Laura K. Denis, Plaintiff.
vs.
John F. Denis, Defendant.

Action brought in the district court of the second judicial district of the territory of arizona, in and for the county of Graham.

The territory of arizona sends greeting to John F. Denis.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff and answer the complaint filed with the clerk of the above entitled court at Solomonville, in the county of Graham territory of arizona, within twenty (20) days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, in all other cases within thirty days

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as required by law judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court affixed hereto at Solomonville this 27th day of February, 1905.

[Seal] FRANK DYSART clerk

By P Michelena, deputy clerk

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman to manage business in this county and adjoining territy for well established house of solid financial standing. $21.00 straight cash salary with all necessary expenses paid weekly by check from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Position permanent; previous experience not essential. No investment required. We furnish everything. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Address, Manager, 310 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois. 30-12t.

A. P. KINNISON. BARBER.

Sharp Razors, Clean Towels. Hair cuting and Shampooing, in the latest style. Honing razors a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed, or hair and money refunded.

Stand at Akin Shop.

SURVEY OF THE GILA VALLEY

By Macy H. Lapham and N. P. Neill of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

(Continued from last week.)

ALKALI IN SOILS.

The alkali of the Gila valley is confined for the most part to the Maricopa silt loam. The areas in which the salts prevail to a dangerous extent occur only in a half dozen or so places, usually following the boundaries of the Maricopa silt loam and covering from one-half square mile to three square miles each.

The position of these areas, and the average salt content to the depth of six feet, may be ascertained by reference to Plate 1. The preportion to alkaline soil as compared with the total area surveyed is considerable. The damage thus far done is, however, in many cases slight, the alkali and seepage conditions upon the whole being very much better than in many of the irrigated districts of the west. The conditions, however, demand careful attention to prevent an extention of the areas affected bo seepage water and the further deterioration of lands already more or less alkaline. Over a considerable proportion of the area containing from 0.20 to 0.40 per cent most of the alkali exists in the lower part of the six-foot section. Alfalfa, when once started, makes nearly a normal growth on these areas, and in some cases does well. In soils in which the salt content does not exceed 0:40 per cent, sugar beets, sorghum, and alfalfa may be grown with profit; provided precautions are taken in starting the crop. Often a moderately heavy irrigation before seeding will result in the movement of the surface salts toward the subsoil By the time they return to the surface the crop may have sufficient stand and vitality to endure the injurious effects of the salts. Even slight alkali accumulations, however, are always a source of danger, and soils in which they exist should be carefully handled.

Sodium chloride, or common table salts, is of common occurrence in the Gila valley area and forms a large proportion of the alkali salts of the region, both in the soils and in the underground waters. While less harmful in its effect upon plant growth than some of the other salts, it is in abnormal quantities a dangerous substance.

Sodium sulphate also occurs here in large amounts, and with sodium chloride forms by far the greater proportion of the total alkali salts of the area. Upon the surface it sometimes appears as a white, powdery crust, readily blown into the air, and has an irritating effect upon the mucous membrane of the throat and nasal passages.

These two salts form practically all the "white alkali" of this area, the sulphates, chlordes, and phosphates of calcium, potassium, and sodium, respectively, occurring in small amounts.

Bicarbonate and carbonate of sodium are also common alkali salts, appearing to some extent in the Gila valley area. The former is classed with the less harmful of the alkali salts. It may, however, by giving rise to the sodium carbonate, be indirectly capable of doing great injury.

Sodium carbonate, or "black alkali," as it is commonly called, is one of the most dangerous salts.

It is, strictly speaking, an "alkali," corroding and destroying both the humus or vegetable matter of the soil and the tissues of growing plants. In its effects it is several times more deadly than either the chloride, sulphate, or bicarbonate of sodium Its action in corroding and dissolving the organic matter of the soil imparts to the moist soil surface, and to pools of seepage water where it is concentrated, an inky black color. Although sodium carbonate is frequently detected both in the soil and water of the area, it occurs in large or dangerous quantities only in a few spots, too small to be shown on the map, where the total salt content is greatest. Sodium carbonate may in poorly drained areas, be formed by the evaporation of bicarbonate solutions from the surface, carbon dioxide being slowly given off and the salt remaining in the less carbonated form, or as the "normal salt". Hence the matter of drainage becomes doubly important in areas in which the comparatively harmless bicarbonate of sodium prevails.

In the Gila valley area the subsoils of the heavier types carry in the aggregate great quantities of the alkali salts. Fortunately, however, natural drainage is good and the practice of excessive irrigation is less frequent than in many western areas. The water table lies at such depths under the greater portion of the area that the movement of salts upward takes place only to a limited extent. The accumulation of the alkali salts upon the surface results for the most part from evaporation of irrigating water carrying in solution the salts derived from percolation of the upper portion of the soil section. The water table plays but little or no part in the accumulation.

RECLAMATION OF ALKALI LAND.

There is always a tendency in irrigated districts to use a greater quantity of water than is actually necessary. This excess, unless carried away through efficient natual or artificial drainage channels, sooner or later results in raising the water table. At the present time but little of the irrigated lands of the valley are in need of drainage. Should future irrigation result in raising the water table, however, as is likely, trouble will enuse, especially in the heavier soils. When the water approaches within six feet or less of the surface the limit of safety is reached and provision should at once be made for carrying away the excess of water. Tile or open drains at intervals of one-eighth or one-fourth mile will assist greatly in keeping the water table below the danger line.

Among the most prominent methods proposed for reclaiming alkali lands may be mentioned the removal of the crust by scraping, the application of chemical correctives, the growing of alkali-resistant crops, and drainage. Of these only the last mentioned is thoroughly effective, since it is the only method which removes the cause of the trouble. Some of the other methods may, however, be used with good results in connection with drainage.

The removal of the alkali salts by scraping the surface calls for much labor and must be constantly repeated, any good that may result being merely temporary. This method need receive little serious consideration.

The application of gypsum is practiced with beneficial results in soils where there occurs an excess of sodium carbonate or "black alkali". In this case chemical reaction takes place, and the injurious carbonate salt is changed into the less injurious "white alkali". This method alone does not remove the cause or permanently improve the land, and it is but a question of time until the white alkali itself will accumulate in sufficient quantities to be destructive of plant life.

The utilization of alkali lands and the gradual removal of the excess of alkali salts have been attempted with partial success by the growing of certain alkali-resistant plants of more or less economic value. The harvesting of the crop in the case of such plants removes a considerable amount of the alkali salts, which have been taken into the plant tissues and cells. This method is successful only to a limited extent, and, like the others mentioned, it fails to remove the cause. It is worthy of notice, however, that some field crops will thrive in the presence of a greater quantity of the alkali salts than others. This is true particularly of sorghum, sugar beets, and alfalfa. Land upon which the injury from alkali is slight, but sufficient to damage the less resistant crops, should be used for growing these hardier crops.

But it is through drainage of the land that must be considered the only practical and efficient remedy for the reclamation of alkali lands. This alone removes the cause by doing away with the excess of seepage water and lowering the water table. It both checks further accumulation and makes possible the removal of the salt already in the surface soil. A system of open drains will do, but lines of tile at frequent intervals are not only more efficient, but are no hindrance to cultivation, and are permanent. The intervals between the drains will vary with the rate of flow of water through the soil, and can best be determined in an area by experiment on a small scale. The depth should be such as to keep the water table below the danger line, which, in this area, is not less than six feet.

The drainage of large areas in to the Gila river might, in time of low water, increase the salt content of its water to such an extent as to impair its fitness for irrigation. But with the gradual extension of drainage through the the limited area requiring it in this district the effect would be negligible.

After the installation of the drainage system the salts should be removed by washing them out through the drains by frequent flooding of the land. The water should be added to a depth of three or four inches, and maintained at that depth as long as possible or until the land is sufficiently sweetened to allow of growing crops. Occassional flooding with larger quantities of water is less effective. The cultivation of the soil between floodings should be very thorough, deep plowing and frequent stirring being very important. As soon as enough salt is removed to allow seed to germinate the growing of the more alkali resistant crops should be began, and, as the reclamation proceeds, those less resistant should be gradually introduced.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

The general agricultural practice of the area is careful and intelligent, but there are many instances of waseful and slovenly methods. The cultivation has changed gradually from an extensive to a more intensive system, with a decrease in the eize of farms and the wider introduction of irrigation. In some cases an incongruous mixture of the two systems is seen, the most frequent deficiency being in the matter of the preparation of the land. Where grain is grown the plowing often consists of merely scratching the surface of the soil with a harrow. Upon the lighter soils, following corn or some other closely cultivated crop, this might be sufficient, but in the heavier soils the seednig of grain upon alfalfa stubble or pasture land in this manner is a mere makeshift such as deserves no place under any system of agriculture. Deficient preparation and cultivation renders the soil compact and increases evaporation and the accumulation of alkali, makes it difficult of aeration and root penetration, and hinders the formation of plant food.

More care is often taken in harvesting and marketing the crop than in raising it. Alfalfa is the principal crop of the valley. Three and sometimes four cuttings are obtained, yielding from four to six tons per acre. This is usually baled and shipped out of the area, bringing about $10 a ton loaded, on the cars. The cost of cutting, stacking and baling should not exceed $2 a ton, and the hay will usually bring $5 a ton in the stack. Corn, wheat, and barley are also important crops in this area. Corn is usually planted in midsummer and harvested in October, and frequently follows a crop of wheat or barley. In favorable seasons wheat yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre and there is a good demand for the grain at fairly high prices for local milling purposes. The old established Sonora variety is generally grown and is sown late in the season. The White Russian variety is grown to some extent and is sown in the early fall. The former variety is, however, most commonly raised, being more resistant to drought. The grain is of good weight and makes excellent flour.

The use of commercial fertilizers is very limited: the use of stable and green manures is common, but might be greatly extended with beneficial results. The rotation of crops receives much less attention than it should.

Irrigation of the grains and alfalfa is mainly by flooding in rectangular or contour checks. Irrigation immediately after seeding is usually avoided when the water carries much sediment, as this sometimes forms a close, compact layer over the seed bed, through which the young plants make their way with difficulty. The fruits, vegetables, and similar crops are irrigated by the furrow method. With this method the alkali salts have a tendency to accumulate in the elevations over which the water does not flow. Irrigation by flooding, coupled with artificial drainage when necessary, and deep and frequent plowing and cultivation, should be the general practice.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The farming class of the Gila valley is made up of Americans and Mexicans, possessing various degrees of intelligence, education, ambition, and knowledge of agriculture. It is thus but natural that there should be varying degrees of success and prosperity. In farming, as well as in business enterprises throughout the valley, there have been many failures. This has in both cases resulted from overstocking, lack of intelligent direction, indiscreet speculation, endeavor to promote prosperity by indulging in "boom" methods, and the inflation of values, or the want of persistent effort. Many of the oldest settlers have left the area to make their homes in other parts of the country, but this has not always been from failure or dissatisfaction.

At present the agricultural industry is making a natural if slow growth, and the agricultural classes may be said, upon the whole, to be in a prosperous state.

The farms usually contain 160 acres or less. In the more thickly settled parts of the area, especially in the Mormon settlements, small farms and intensive cultivation are the rule. Here a farm of 40 acres is considered large. But few farms are rented. A remarkable freedom from mortgage and other indebtedness among the farming class exists here. Tax rates would in the east be considered excessive, but this is partly compensated for by the low valuation of property and the relatively high prices for farm produce. There is a growing tendency to improve the farm stock, to erect more substantial farm buildings, and to render farm life more attractive. The farm dwellings are of all grades, from the rude thatched huts of the Mexican laborers to the pretentious brick houses of the richer farmers.

The farm labor is usually satisfactory and efficient in character and the wages not excessive, considering the rate of wages paid in the trades and arts in this section, the average being $30 a month with board.

Wheat, barley, alfalfa, and corn are the principal field crops of the area. Oats do not mature well and are but little grown. Sorghum is raised to some extent and is used in fattening cattle. Fruit growing has in the past attracted little attention, but is now increasing in importance and is likely to become an important industry in this area. The growing of early fruits—peaches, apricots, almonds, etc.—is attended with considerable risk, owing to the late spring frosts. Apples, plums, and cherries are more hardy, yield abundantly, and find ready market. The outlook for the apple industry is especially favorable. The fattening of lambs, hogs, and cattle, upon the rich alfalfa hay and pasture is an important industry, and when intelligently followed is a source of handsome profit. Raising poultry offers tempting inducements to the intelligent and experienced breeder. The general neglect of this industry, the absence of cold winters, and the eagerness with which eggs and poultry are sought in the market make this an inviting opening. Truck farming is another neglected industry which is capable of profitable development Large areas of light, warm, early soils occur, which with proper manuring, irrigation, and cultivation could be made to yield large returns in early vegetables. It is believed that by the use of a cheese-cloth or canvas covering, such as is used in parts of Florida, lettuce onions, cabbages, tomatoes, radishes, and other vegetables could be placed upon the market the year around.

A series of important experiments in the culture of the sugar beet has been carried on in this area by the Arizona Agricultural Experment Station. Some of the soils of the area are admirably adapted to this crop, and good average yields with a fairly high sugar content and purity are obtained. While the results are less gratifying than in some of the great sugar-beet sections of California and Colorado, they are sufficiently promising to interest capital. This bulky product can not, however, be profitably shipped except for short distances, and the establishment of this industry will depend upon the erection of a factory near the source of supply. It is worthy of note, however, that growing sugar beets as a food for fattening sheep and cattle is now of considerable importance in other locaities, where feeders are offering as good prices as the sugar factories.

In the attempt to discover special crops for this section, a trial of some of the more drought resistant macaroni wheats should be made.

In the more remote parts of the valley marketing the crops is laborious and expensive, as farm produce has often to be hauled long distances over rough or sandy roads. The entire area is traversed by the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railwap, but shipments by rail are very costly, owing to high freight rates. In this respect this portion of the southwest is unfortunate, and improvement in shipping facilities is badly needed.

The valley is as a whole thickly settled. The most important towns within the area surveyed are Solomonville, Safford, Thatcher and Pima. Local markets are found in all these places for farm and garden produce. A part of this goes to supply the adjacent mining camps and military posts. With the growth of an intensive system of agriculture, improvement in methods of irrigation, cultivation, and drainage, and the adaptability of soil and climate to special crops, the Gila valley is destined to assume great importance in the territory. The lands of the Salt and Gila river valleys produce practically all the crops grown in Arizona.

(The end.)

Administrator's Sale.

Notice of sale of personal property.

Public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an order of the Probate Court, of Graham county, Arizona territory, made on the 15th day of February, 1905, in the matter of the estate of James Warren, deceased, the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale for cash, currency of the United States, at any convenient place in said county, to suit purchaser, between now and the first day of June, 1905, One Hundred head of cattle bearing a brand known as "Big casino" or "Ten of diamonds" and belonging to said estate.

Notice is further given, that, pursuant to the order aforesaid, I, the undersigned administrator, on or before June 1, 1905, will also sell at private sale, for cash, currency of the United States, or on such other terms as may be agreed upon between the purchaser and the undersigned, the remainder of said entire estate of said deceased, including all live stock of said estate bearing said brand, and all other property of said estate, said sale to be made at the residence of the undersigned, or at any other convenient place within said county. Each of the proposed sales afore said and the terms and conditions thereof are subject to the approval of the Probate Court of said Graham County.

Dated Feb. 20, 1905.

ALBERT WARREN,
Administrator of the estate of James Warren, deceased. 52-4t

First Publication March 3, 1905.

Notice of Sale.

In the Probate Court of the county of Graham, Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Lola L. Fonda, Bonnie K. Fonda, and Laura Fonda, minors.

Notice of clerk of day fixed for hearing return of sale of real estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate court, made on the 27th day of February 1905, notice is hereby given that W. B. Fonda, the guardian of the persons and estate of Lola L. Fonda, Bonnie K. Fonda, and Laura Fonda, minors, made to the court, and filed in the office of the Clerk thereof, a return of sale made by the said guardian on the 27th day of February, 1905, under a previous order of said court, of the following real estate, to wit: The e 1-4 of the sw 1-4 of the ne 1-4 of sec 32, tp 8 s, r 26 e, Graham county, Territory of Arizona, which said real estate contains ten acres and was sold to Isaac P. Robinson, Jr., for the price and sum of One Hundred and Fifty dollars; also, the nw 1-4 of the se 1-4 of sec 32, tp 8 s, r 26 e, Graham county, Territory of Arizona, containing forty acres more or less which was sold to Mrs. Luella M. Beam for the price and sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty dollars, as will more fully appear from the said return filed as aforesaid, and to which reference is hereby made for further particulars.

And notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 14th, day of March, 1905, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said court, at the court house in Solomonville, county of Graham, Territory of Arizona has been fixed for hearing the said return, when and where any person interested in the said estate may appear and file written objections to the confirmation of the said sale, and may be heard, and may produce witnesses in support of such objections.

Dated Feb. 27th, 1905.

P. C. LITTLE,
1-2t Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Hoopes, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Mary I. Hoopes, Administratrix of the Estate of John Hoopes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at her residence at Thatcher, Arizona Territory, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Graham, Territory of Arizona.

Dated February 9, 1905.

MARY I. HOOPES,
Administratrix of the estate of John Hoopes, deceased.

50-4t.

Punishing Yaquis.

Consul General Hanna has telegraphed to the state department from Mexico, that the Mexican government has been punishing the Yaqui Indians who recently murdered prominent Americans in Sonora and that more than twenty Yaquis have been killed more than two hundred have been taken prisoners.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children.

In buying cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Safford Drug Co; Thatcher Drug Co; H. P. Wightman Pima.

Mrs Nora S. Clark has resumed teaching classes in the high Arts. Tuesdays and Fridays are given to painting, drawing and all needle work. Piano, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo taught. She will be pleased to meet all who are interested. Call at her residence corner of ninth sts.

Regular meeting of the Safford social and literary club, which was to have been held on Friday February 24th was postponed for one week. The same attractive program will be carried out. Everybody welcome. All club members urged to be present. Important business and a good time promised to all present. Remember the date March 3.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism.

Chas. Drake, a mail carrier at Chapinville, Conn., says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the champion of all linaments. The past year I was troubled a great deal with rheumatism in my shoulders After trying several cures the store keeper here recommended this remedy and it completely cured me." There is no use of anyone suffering from that painful ailment when this liniment can be obtained for a small sum. One application gives prompt relief and its continued use for a short time will produce a permanent cure. For sale by Safford Drug Co; Thatcher Drug Co; H. P. Wightman Pima.

A BULLION TAX

Two bullion tax bills have been introduced In the Assembly, one by Mr. Kruger, of Maricopa County and the other by Mr. Wilson, of Pima County. This paper has never been an advocate of a bullion tax law, although heartily in favor of it. We have not advocated it for the reason that we knew of no way by which a bullion tax could be made to apply and still maintain equity between tax payers, and we frankly admit that while, it is our opinion that the present bills might be put together and so amended as to cover the grounds, yet we are not much more enlightened now than we were before.

Mr. Wilson's bill provides for the assessment of all the property of mining companies in just the same manner that it is now assessed and then assesses the gross output of mines the same as other property is assessed. There is nothing particularly wrong with this as the producers either have the miteral on hand or the cash for it, and all property is assessable, even the products of the farm. But the great objection to the bill is that it would not be practicable to carry out its provisions. The assessor must assess the property, enter the returns on the assessment roll monthly and make his return to the board monthly. The board must meet and equalize the return and levy a tax each month, thus compelling the board to be in almost continuous session and placing work upon the assessor that would take all his time if he properly attends to the duties imposed. So far as carrying out its provisions the Kruger bill is preferable.

The Kruger bill provides that one mill shall be levied on every pound of copper produced, 10 cents on each ounce of gold, four mills on each ounce of silver and four mills on each one hundred pounds of lead. This tax shall be in lieu of all other tax on the mines or mining claims but does not cover the machinery, buildings or material necessary for the operation of mines. The tax thus levied would, perhaps, not be out of proportion with a great deal of the property of the territory as taxed at the pesent time, but would be out of all proportion to the taxes paid by the railroads, and in some instances on live stock. In a great many instances there would be no equality between the mining companies themselves.

The Arizona Copper Company produces about 40,000,000 pounds of copper annually. This, at one mill per pound, would produce a revenue of $40,000, in round numbers. At 15 cents per pound, which is about the price of copper at the present time, would give the company a gross revenue of $6,000,000 per annum. Allowing 5 cents per pound for cost of production and placing the product upon the market would leave a net revenue from their copper production alone of $4,000,000. This company at present pays about $16,000 on machinery etc., connected with the operation of its mines, which together with the bullion tax would make a total revenue from this company on its mines and other property necessary for their operation about $56,000. These figures do not include stores and other property that are wealth creating within themselves. If the company should produce more or less copper their taxes would increase or diminish accordingly.

As between mining companies an inequality would exist. As we have been using the Arizona Copper Company as an example we will continue to do so. For instance, the Arizona produces about 43% more copper than the Detroit Company, of Morenci. Under the Kruger bill they would pay that proportion more than the Detroit, and herein comes the inequality. The Detroit Company's mines are located right at its works and the ores are practically dumped from the mines into the smelters, while Arizona's mines are located nine miles from its works and they are compelled to maintain railroads and expensive inclines to transport their ore to the mills, thus making it cost them probably one-fourth more than the Detroit to produce an equal amount of copper. It is reported on good authority that the Arizona Copper Company must operate and maintain double the amount of the machinery to produce bullion that is necessary for the Copper Queen and its ores are of a much lower grade, thus making copper production much more expensive for the Arizona Copper Company. Thus we might go on with comparisons throughout the territory.

Another point occurs to us that no means are provided for the collection of taxes levied on the production of unpatented mines, providing the assessment. The bill provides that the mines may be sold for delinquent taxes in the regular way but it occurs to us that it would be impossible to sell and give a good deed to property owned by the United States. A great many unpatented mines are good producers and the bill should provide that taxes must be paid on their products, if they are to be taxed at all, before those products are disposed of.

We do not agree with some of our exchanges that a commission should be created to investigate and report to the next legislature. If this is done nothing will be accomplished. The gentlemen who have been elected to thelegislature certainly are acquainted with the needs of the territory and it is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the people for any paper to make the assertion that the legislators are not capable of enacting a bullion tax or any other law without the leadership of a commission. The present legislature should either enact an equitable bullion tax law now or give it up entirely. And in this connection the legislature should go right on and see that other property pays in proportion to the mining companies.

There is no reason why the big corporate wealth should not bear its just proportian of taxation and a method of bringing about this result should be all to actuate the action of our law makers, whether it is accomplished through bullion tax laws or laws of another name.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS

On account of the washouts we have not been able to keep a close scrutiny on the doings of the legislature, but as near as we can ascertain no important legislation has yet been enacted, although more than a hundred bills have been introduced in the house. This is surprising as large number of the bills are worse than child's play. Very few of our law makers seem to have any idea of the real needs of the territory. The revenue laws are in a terrible condition. These should be remedied and there is enough work there to keep the legislature busy the entire sixty days, without fooling its time away with worse than useless legislation. Let the legislature start in on the revenue laws by abolishing the territorial board of equalization and then go right on down the line. Of course the abolishing of the board of equalization would meet the determined opposition of the railroads and those who voted for it may find on their return home, that their passes would not be honored, but they would have the knoledge of having done something for the benefit of the territory. If the board of equalization is abolished, the best substitute by the organic act, is to create another board consisting of the Chairman of each of the boards of supervisors in the territory. If this is not permitted then leave the equalization to the county boards entirely. If this is done we know that railroads that cost more than $60,000 per mile to build will not be assessed at about $5,000. If the members of the legislature have no serious legislation in mind let them give this subject some thought and they will find a board and fertile field for action.

CONFIRM JUDGE KIBBY

It seems that considerable oppostion has developed to the confirmation of J. H. Kibby for governor of Arizona, in fact, so much so that up to the present time the senate has not confirmed him Why is it that this should be? The GUARDIAN don't believe in republicans administering public affairs on general principals, but laying aside politics and taking the man as he is, as a citizen, as a jurist, as an advocate of human rights and we defy his enemies to point to a man in this territory who would make a more able, painstaking or consciencous governor than Judge Kibby. Is the opposition that has developed against Judge Kibby's confirmation the outgrowth of personal spite of a few cramped-souled creatures or is it the opposition of corporate wealth that does not want a man of Judge Kibby's sturdy qualities in the govener's chair? No wonder congress wants to annex us to New Mexico, so that we will never be heard of again. Judge Ribby should be confirmed.

Hon. A. J. Doran, president of the Arizona world.s fair commission, reports that he has on hand an unexpended balance of nearly $4000 which will be turned back into the treasury. The legislature ought to allow the money to go into a fund for an exhibit at the Lewis & Clark expositson.

The year 1905 began on Sunday and will have fifty-three Sundays in it. There may be much virtue in one more than the usual number of sermons.

At the time of the recent outbreak in St. Petersburg, Count Cassini said it was a riot, not a revolution. The killing of a grand duke at Moscow can hardly go in the same category. There are the seeds of revolution, anyhow.

The American Ambassador at Rome is to be transferred to St. Petersburg. There will be livelier times at the Russian capital, and there have been serious intimations that the Russians are displessed with the people of the United States. The Ambassador will be safe, even though the Czar and the Grand Dukes have to keep in hiding. In this case the American flag is enough, without an army or navy.

SPRING GOODS

SPRING CLOTHING

Every train brings us new goods for spring

Our first shipment of Men's Suits are here

When it comes to Style and Price we have both.

Several shipments of Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords have been received

We have Ladies' Shoes for comfort with rubber heels

Next week we will receive the regular Spring Stock of Dry Goods

Newest Styes of Ladies' Collars and Belts already here

In Ladies' Hats it will pay you to wait. Remember that we buy Hats cheaper than any one, for the reason we buy when it is time to sell, and then we get the latest; so if you buy now you do not get the latest nor the best prices.

The Goods on our bargain counter are selling fast. If you get any of them you will have to hurry

We have on the road alll kind of Seeds, such as Cane, Peanuts, Kaffir Corn, Early Tennessee Triumph Seed Potatoes, Artichokes, Millet, and Onion Sets by the 100 pound

J. M. Foster.

TO THE PUBLIC:

A few words are in order. I have about 100 pairs of high grade shoes and sandals for ladies and children at 50 cts., 75 cts and $1.00 per pair that is less than one-half actual cost wholesale, and Tuesday, March 7th, I will have men's and boys' hats and shirts, underwear for ladies, men and children, ladies hats and raincoats, at prices never heard of in this part of the country.

You have seen bargains advertised. But now is the time to get them. You have never had bargains before. Come and see them and you will be surprised.

Silks at 65 cts. per yard, silk waists cheaper than was ever sold in the Gila Valley. Just received a variety of ladies shirtwaists at prices to suit the times.

I have a large stock of fresh goods on hand and others coming. Anything and everything good to eat. The best grocery department in the country where you can get choice staple and fancy groceries.

All this can be found at the same old place. Bargains every week.

C. T. Reynolds

SAFFORD, ARIZONA

TAKE A LOO

At our Line of Spring and Summe

Ladies' Dress Goods

Everything From the Finest and Most Dilicate

Fabric to Heavy Corduroy for Riding Habits

The Most Complete Line Ever Shown in the Valley

We Can Satisfy

The Most Exacting When it Comes b

SHOES and HOSIERY

We Handle Standard Made Goods in Up-to-Date

Styles, Finish and Quality

Solomon Commercial Co.

Solomonville, Arizona

Just Received A Full Line of

J & R S TRADE MARK

Shoes

and

Slippers

TAN and BLACK

Call and See Them

G. P. Jacobson

TEN YEARS OLD.

With this issue the GUARDIAN passes its tenth milestone. Ten years ago the first issue of the paper was published in Safford and many were the conjecturers as to what success the new venture would meet with on troubled waters in an unknown sea.

Time has fully vindicated the fondest hopes of its founders. From a small local sheet the GUARDIAN has slowly but surely found its way to a recognized standing among the best and most conservative weekly papers of Arizona, of which the proprietor may now justly feel proud.

The GUARDIAN has labored incessantly for any and every interest of Graham county and the Valley, has fought open and fearlessly the battles of Safford and her people—in politics the GRAHAM GUARDIAN worships only at the shrine of democracy and believes that the people's best interests are served when administered by such public servants.

To our mind, gratitude is the star in the catalogue of virtues, and it is to be hoped that Safford (our home) will remember the GUARDIAN in the future as she has so generously done in the past.

If you want fruit or shade trees go to the O'Bryan nursery, address Austin Evans, prop. Safford. 51-4t

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Tomorrow Theodore Roosevelt will be inaugurated president of the United States. This announcement carries with it but little significance to the people as a whole for there will be no change in the policies of the incoming administration, other than perhaps a tinge of added streniosity. After the inaugural ceremonies a new cabinet will be formed, and hundreds of new federal appointments throughout the country will be made. The senate has been notified to meet in extra session. This is to confirm the new appointments that the president will hand in. There are not a few now drawing good fat federal salaries who will with fear and trembling watch expectantly to see some one be commissioned as their successor. Its not the GUARDIAN'S fight, but we have a ticket and will watch the play.

THE BOMB DON'T MISS FIRE

The Russian terrorists seem to be possessed of devilish skill in the use of their deadly devices.

When Interior Minister Von Plehve was assinated recenty the bomb that was used not only mutilated his body terribly, but also tore a great hole in the street and almost utterly demolished his carriage.

The bomb that killed the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow on Friday "tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments" Moreover, every window in the big palace of justice was shattered, and bits of iron were imbedded in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

These instruments of destruction don't seem to fizzle or miss fire. There does not seem to be any slip between the bomb and the death.

Without any intention to be jocular, we may say that the bomb is to the devoted Russian aristocrat what the submarine mine is to the unlucky battleship in the far east

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The dog bill has become a law and the chicken bill has been killed. Too bad! The legislature should be ashamed of itself. Pass the chicken law to go along with the dog law. The dog law provides that every owner of a dog within one mile of an incorporated city, shall pay a tax on said dog The chicken bill provided that poultry should not roam the public domain.

Mr. C. D. Stephens and little son, of Ft. Thomas spent Wednesday in the city on business. Mr. Stephens is post-master of his town and also does a large and lucrative mercantile business at that place.

First publication March 3, 1905

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry No. 3189.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Land Office at Tucson, Arizona, February 28, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in his office, at Solomonville, Arizona, on Wednesday, April 19, 1905, viz:

William I. Wootan, of Aravaipa, Arizona, for the S½ of NE ¼ and S½ of NW ¼ Sec 30, Tp 6 S, R 19 E., G. & S. R. B. & M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Freamalan Salazar, Jay Rex, William H. Albrestan and James S. Wootan, all of Aravaipa, Arizona.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.

First Publication March 3, 1905.

Notice For Publication.

Homestead Entry No. 4066

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land office at Tucson, Arizona, February 28 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court in his office at Solomonville, Arizona, on Tuesday, April 18, 1905, viz:

Cornelius R. Jackson, of Fort Thomas, Arizona for the S ½ of SE ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼, Sec and NE ¼ of NW ¼ Sec 22, Tp 5 S, R. 22. E., G. & S. R. B. & M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Carlos D. Stephens, of Fort Thomas, arizona; John Fleher, of Fort Thomas; William W. Hawkins, of Eden, Arizona; William J. Parks, of Solomonville, Arizona.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register

First publication March 3, 1905.

Notice for Publication.

Homestead Entry No. 2840.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Land Office at Tucson, Arizona. February 28, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court in his office, at Solomonville, Arizona, wednesday, April 19, 1905, viz:

Louisa Rosbery, of Pima, Arizona, for the SW ¼ of NW ¼, N ½ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ of SW ¼, Sec 25, Tp 6 S., R 24 E., G. & S. R. & M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank Kerby, John W. Mattice, Henry Lines and David H. weech, all of Pima, Arizona.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.

First publication March 3, 1905.

Desert Land Final Proof—Notice For Publication.

Tucson, Arizona, February 28, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that Eppie M Brenner, of Safford, Arizona, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 2084 for the SE ¼ of SE ¼, Sec 17, Tp 8. S. R 26. E., G & S R B & M, before the clerk of the district court in his office at Solomonville, Arizona, on Tuesday the 18th day of April, 1905

He names the following witness to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Fay A. Barnette, Rebecca Barnette, Frank Paxton, and John Sparks all of

MILTON R. M

Notice of Forf

To Grant, or G. M. Allen tors, administrators and s claiming under them.

This is to notify you that the Arizona Belle mining Stanley Butte mining distri Territory of Arizona, and described in Book 10 at County Mining Records, formed the annual work for 1901 In orde ter, under the provisions Revised Statutes of the Uni

This, therefore, is to no do not pay your full proport said work, together with th vertisement, within ninety piration of this notice, yo mining claim as co-owner and by operation of law be of the undersigned.

San Carlos, Ariz

The superior cou the house with a w an indiction that it council. This bill was recommended by th tion, yet there is co position to it from va the territory.—*Copper*

The GUARDIAN and World only $2.25.